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DID TRUMP STEAL VENEZUELA IN ORDER TO USE ITS OIL TO PAY U.S. GOVERNMENT'S DEBTS?

The Economic Necessity of Foreign Intervention

A primary hypothesis regarding the recent actions in Venezuela suggests that the United States is facing a critical shortage of funds as the global market shifts away from U.S. bonds. According to this perspective, the federal government is rapidly depleting its financial reserves, necessitating the acquisition of tangible assets to refinance the nation's debt. By seizing control of Venezuela's oil, the administration may be attempting to secure the resources required to prevent a significant fiscal crisis in Washington.

This operation is viewed by some analysts as a strategic "raid" conducted with the cooperation of military and business leaders within Venezuela who may have been influenced by external intelligence agencies. This permitted safe passage for interests seeking to capitalize on the country's natural resources while the local leadership was displaced.

Venezuelan Oil as Collateral for the U.S. Dollar

The strategic plan behind the capture of Venezuela involves the privatization of its oil reserves to U.S.-based firms. Under this model, the U.S. government would tax the profits generated by these firms, effectively utilizing Venezuela's estimated 300 billion barrels of petroleum reserves as collateral to back the U.S. dollar.

The primary goal of this strategy is to:

- Delay the inevitable collapse of the dollar's international value.

- **Extend the lifespan of the U.S. empire through the acquisition of foreign assets.**
- **Refinance the U.S. government using wealth extracted from a foreign population.**

While this maneuver aims to stabilize the American economy, there are significant doubts regarding its long-term efficacy, particularly given the potential for international retaliation.

Geopolitical Risks and the Role of Global Competitors

The intervention in Venezuela carries substantial geopolitical risks, particularly involving China and Russia. While these powers are not expected to intervene through direct military engagement, they may seek economic retribution. One potential avenue for such retaliation is the disruption of the COMEX (the primary commodities exchange).

Investors are encouraged to monitor gold and silver prices as key indicators of the situation's volatility. Rising prices for these precious metals typically signal a weakening U.S. dollar and deteriorating public finances. Furthermore, there remains the possibility of continued internal resistance within Venezuela as the population reacts to the loss of its national resources.

The Historical Context of the "Deep State" and Bipartisanship

The current trajectory of U.S. foreign policy is seen by some as a continuation of a long-standing "Deep State" agenda that began in 1945 under President Truman. This era marked the transition toward an institutionalized goal of global dominance, often disregarding international laws and enforcement mechanisms.

In this context, the distinction between the two major American political parties is often characterized as a tactical "good cop versus bad cop" routine designed to maintain public compliance. While Senate Democrats have publicly claimed they were misled regarding

the nature of the Venezuela operation—asserting they were told it was not about "regime change"—critics argue this opposition is largely performative. The reality appears to be a bipartisan consensus among political leaders and their financial backers to favor neoconservatism and the expansion of the U.S. empire.

The Future of Venezuela and the "Make America Great Again" Strategy

Following the transition of power, Venezuela is expected to be governed by leaders who have been pre-approved by the U.S. regime. This ensures that the wealth extracted from the country continues to flow toward major corporations and political donors rather than the Venezuelan people.

The "Make America Great Again" (MAGA) movement can be interpreted through this lens as an attempt to provide the American public with a "cut from the booty" obtained through foreign extraction. By sharing a portion of these resources with the domestic population, the government may be attempting to pacify U.S. taxpayers and prevent internal opposition to the billionaire-led governance structure. Ultimately, the success of this strategy relies on the government's ability to maintain control over the global narrative while managing its mounting domestic debt.